CONGRESS.

The Desciency Bill and Cincinnati Shadows in the Senate.

Ex-Members as Lobbyists in the House.

The Yerba Buena Land Grab in the House.

Burned in Effigy and Burning with Rage.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872. Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, offered a resolu on, which was agreed to, calling on the President for information relating to the acts of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals in the Indian country; also for all the information in the possession of the department relating to the recent outrages at

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolu tion, which was agreed to, calling on the Department of Justice for information as to the proceedings which have been taken in the courts to restrain the digging of a canal across Minnesota Point, near Mr. Thron, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Railroad.

Trunk Railroad.

HOUSE BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment—Authorizing the city of Buralo to construct a tunnel under Riagara River for the purpose of obtaining pure

water.

By Mr. Prelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., from the Committee on Agriculture, without amendment—
The bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad, or other means of transportation within the United States.

By Mr. Nye, (rep.) of New, from the Committee on Territories, without amendment—Repealing section one of the act of the 'Idaho Legislature of March 2, 1867.

Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Ala., asked unanimous consent to reply to some of Mr. Trumbull's remarks make recently in Cooper Institute, New York, but Mr. Hamlin objected.

make recently in Cooper Institute, Ser.

Mr. Hamiin objected.

On motion of Mr. Borrman, (rep) of W. Va., the
bill to pay Joseph Segar, of Virginia, \$15,000 for his
property near Fortress Monroe, used by the government of the United States during the war, was

cen loyal.

At the expiration of the morning hour

At the expiration of the morning hour
THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASE

came up as unfinished business.
Mr. Cole, (rep.) of Cal., moved to lay it on the
table for the purpose of proceeding with the Deficlency bill. Lost—yeas 20, nays 35.
Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., again made a legal
argument in reply to Mr. Thurman in favor of admitting Mr. Abbott to a seat in the Senate.
The question was taken on the minority report
admitting Mr. Abbott, and it was rejected by the
following vote:—

following vote:—
YEAS—Messer. Ames, Chandler, Cragin, Gilbert, Howe, Nye, Osborn. Patterson, Pool and Sawyer—10.
NAYS—Messer. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Galdwell, Cameron, Casserly, Clayton, Cooper, Davis of W. Ya., Edmunda, Fenton, Perry of Ct., Ferry of Mich., Freinghuysen, Goldthwalie, Hamilton of Md., Hamiln, Hill. Hitchcock, Johnson, Keily, Logan, Morrili of Me., Morrili of Pt., Morton, Fratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers West, Window and Wright—42.
Messers, Carpenter, Flaungan and Rice, who would have voted aye, were paired with Messes. Saulsbury, Hamilton (Pexas) and Norwood, who would have voted no.

The resolution reported by the majority of the committee, declaring Mr. Abbott not entitled to the seat, was then adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks on the pending amendment, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Messrs. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., and Freling-HUYSEN favored the amendment.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., also advocated it and

Messrs. Conkling, g(rep.) of N. Y., and Freling-HUYSEN favored the amendment.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., also advocated it, and predicted that if the democratic party should come into power the constitutional amendments would be ignored and all legal distinctions between loyal men and rebels would be biotted out

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., took the same view, and spoke of the Cincinnati Convention as designed to be the nucleus of a party which should be the same as the democratic party in everything but mame.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, said he was not one of those who had been expected by the Uneasiness and anxiety in regard to it shown by the two distinguished Senators (Morton and Edmunds) he began to think he had been mistaken. Those Senators seemed to fear a stampede from their own ranks, and to have taken this occasion to warn their lieutenants throughout the country to warch the troops lest tney should desert. Unless upon this hypothesis he could not account for their making stump speeches on the pending question designed to alarm timid people, and attacking the Cincinnati movement in the absence of those Senators who were supposed to favor it.

sence of those Senators who were supposed favor it.

Mr. Edmunds replied that telling the truth was neither a cause nor a sign of alarm, and as to attacking the Cincinnati movement in the absence of its friends, he felt justified in addressing himself on the subject directly to the leading representative democrat in the Senate (Mr. Thurman), because he and everybody else knew that the bottom of that movement rested not upon those Senators alluded to as its champions, but upon the democratic side of the Chamber.

Pending action on the amendment the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872.

THE RUELL RECORD Mr. SLOCUM (dem.), of N. Y., offered a resolution after diligent search he has not been able to find the record of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major General Don Carlos Buell, and authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers with a view to ascertaining what has become of such record, and who is responsible for its loss, &c. Agreed to.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

Mr. PACKARD, (rep.), of Ind., introduced a bill to establish te legraphic communication between the United States and Asia. Referred.

United States and Asia. Referred.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Mr. ELY, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill donating to the State of New York Governor's Island. in New York Harbor. Referred.

THE LOBBYING EX-MEMBERS.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Cox, dem. of N. Y., from the Committee on Rules, to exclude from the privilege of the floor all exmembers who are engaged in lebbying, was taken up, and Mr. Cox reminded the Mouse that the swarm of ex-members on the floorhad become a nulsance, and that some rule was absolutely required by which the House should pretect itself-from such a nulsance.

from such a nuisance.

Mr. Mayrard, (rep.) of Tenn., inquired of Mr.

Cox whether he knew of any wrong doing on the part of ex-members.

Mr. Cox did not pretend to be a purist, and confessed that his own virtue had not been tested by these lobylats. Members knew what this thing meant, and it was unnecessary for him to go into

details on that subject.

Mr. Garriers, (rep.) of Ohio, explained that this was only a modification of the present rule, which was only a modification of the present rule, which excluded all members who were interested in the claim before the House. The word "claim" had a distinct signification and a very narrow one, and it was proposed to extend the rule to general legisla-

Mr. Banks, (reg.) of Mass., also made a statement in support of the proposed rule, which simply regarized a member to certify that he did not come on the floor for the purpose of pressing legis-

simply regarded the purpose of pressing legacome on the floor for the purpose of pressing legaintive interest.

Mr. Scopield, (rep.) of Pa., supported the resolution, and argued that there should be no discrimination made between ex-members of Congress and
other men of equal standing in the community.

Ex-members of Congress were

SELECTED FOR THIS LOBBY BUSINESS
ta preference to distinguished lawyers from the
same localities, because they had the privilege of
the floor.

Most opposed the resolu-

same localities, because they had the privilege of the floor.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., opposed the resolution, declaring that he did not want to be called upon every day to belittle members of Congress. He might be willing to take the dose every month, but not oftener. The other day they had been called upon to pass a bill that would send to the penitentary any member of Congress who recommended a man to office, and now they were called upon to impose on ex-members who desired to come on the floor a pledge that they did not want to come for any improper purpose. He reminded the House of the Scotch proverb, "It is a sirty bird that fouls its own new." He moved to lay the motion on the table.

a reflection on all members of Congress. He insisted that the rule should be made equal, and that all persons admitted to the floor should be required to make the same declaration on honor that they are not interested in the legislation before the House.

all persons admitted to the nor should be required to make the same declaration on honor that they are not interested in the legislation before the House.

Mr. Potter, (dem.) of N. Y., favored the proposed role as eminently proper, and in accordance with the due discharge of the duties and with the good order of the House.

After further discession Mr. Butler withdrew his motion, and the resolution was recommitted, chiefly by the vote of those who were opposed to it. THE GOAT ISLAND STEAL.

Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, called up the bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of one-half the Island of Yerba Buena, of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, and offered a substitute for it, providing for a commission to fix a sum to be paid by the Company for the grant. He proceeded to address the House in support of the measure.

Mr. Sargkar, (rep.) of Cal., supported themeasure and read a telegram addressed to himself and his two colleagues and signed by a majority of six of the California State Senate—a body which had a democratic majority—reciting a resolution passed by that body in favor of the measure. He had to say, in reply to the strictures of the Alta California, a disreputable speculating newspapers, which had called his name in question, that he did not represent the city of San Francisco, but a Congressional district separated from that city by a line, and that the people of his own district, as of the other districts of the State, were aimost unanimous

In Favor of This Bill, because it would relieve them of the existing burdens on their products and commerce. On this question he was with the people whom he represented, and from man, except the dirty scoundred who edited that paper, had ever before dared to impeach his motive, of any public or private measure. He believed that this bill was for the benefit of the business men of San Francisco; that it would bring Asiatic commerce to their shores which was now sent by the Suez Canal,

Mr. WHRELER declined to yield for that pur-

Mr. Wherler declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. Cox expressed the opinion that the State of California was not represented here on this subject.

VERY PRISONAL.

Mr. SARGENT—It is as well represented as any State that can send here such an insignificant person as the gentleman is.

Mr. Cox (who appeared not to have heard Mr. Sargent's remark), said he made no personal allusion to the gentleman when he said that California was not represented on this subject.

Mr. Sargent—I would like to know who made the gentleman the schoolmaster of me and my colleagues?

gentleman the schoolmaster of the and my colleagues?

Mr. Cox—I represent my district here as a member of Congress. I do not represent a bank. I do not represent a bank. I do not represent any portion of a Legislature. I represent in this matter the property and people of the United States which is now sought to be despoiled

by this special legislation.

Mr. Sargent—The gentleman represents Tammany, and nothing else. That is what he represents.

sents.
Mr. Cox—That is a blackguard remark.
On a preliminary vote the friends of the bill were
in the majority—100 to 72.
Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to lay the bill

on a preliminary voice the friends of the bill were in the majority—100 to 72.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 73, says 99.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to alter, amend or repeal the act. Agreed to.

THE PRESS OF THE GOLDEN STATE.

Mr. Cox spoke against the bill as demoralizing in its tendency. He repeated that in his judgment the members of California had not correctly represented the public sentiment of their State on the subject. As to the Alia California, with which the gentleman (Mr. Sargent) seemed to have a quarrel, there was no more influential paper on the Pacific Coast, except, perhaps, the Sacramento Union and the San Francisco Bulletin. The latter paper, which was the great paper of the Pacific Coast, had been referred to as favoring this peculiar business, but he held in his hand extracts from editorials in that paper protesting emphatically against this bill.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., argued against the substitute as being even more objectionable than the original bill, inasmuch as it provided for the continuous and never-ending use of the island, on payment of a sum to be fixed by a commission. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a resolution adopted at a public meeting in San Francisco against the passage of the bill, including resolutions condemning the action of members from that State.

Mr. Sargent remarked that the same resolutions condemning the action of members from that State.

Mr. Coughlan, (rep.) of Cal., advocated the bill. He said he had been frequently asked in regard to the Alia California whether it was not a great commercial paper. It was a great commercial paper, it was a great commercial paper. It was a great commercial paper for head of burning himself and colleagues in effigy in San Francisco, all he had to say was that the crowd that did that could be hired for \$13 to burn Our Saviour for having preached the sermon on the Mount, and the Alia California could be hired

for having preached the sermon on the Mount, and the Alta California could be hired for \$14 to ap

plaud the deed.

Mr. Banks opposed the bill, and said that the same objections that were made and sustained against the original bill were more strong against the proposed substitute. The opposition to the bill was not a senseless cry, but a protest against the surrender of the property of the United States that was necessary for its defence, and against what would be detrimental if not destructive to the harbor and commerce of san Francisco. He opposed the evasive propositions and the surrender of the surrende

of San Francisco. He opposed the evasive proposition as to the appointment of a commission, and declared that such abdication of duty and power would be unbecoming, if not indecent, on the part of the House. He appealed to the House, instead of giving time to the consideration of this bill, to attend to the privileges of American citizens in chain gaings in foreign countries; to attend to the destroyed commerce of the country; to reduce the taxes, or to do any of those things which the people expected them to do, instead of abondoning the property of the country and surrendering the localities necessary for the protection of its liberties and its power and the maintenance of its commercial privileges. Mr. Wheeler defended the bill, and referred to the questionable taste of imputing to the largest committee of the House an unmanly evasion of the objections made against the original bill and of insimuating that the President would not appoint proper men on the commission. He also replied to what he called the stale and exploded argument that the bill would interfere with the military defences or with the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. Woop inquired whether Mr. Wheeler would

Francisco.

Mr. Wood inquired whether Mr. Wheeler would support a proposition to give to the Harlem Railroad Company the use of half of Governor's Island, in New York harbor.

Mr. Wheeler did not know that he would, but he

Mr. WHEELER did not know that he would, but he would support a proposition to sell it if necessary, or he would agree that the President should appoint a commission to appraise its value and sell the use of it.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment requiring the President to approve of the award of the Commissioners before the railroad company can take possession.

ession. Mr. Wheeler assented to that amendment, and It was agreed to.

Without making any further progress on the bill, the House at four o'clock took a recess till half-past seven; the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

The Departure of the Yacht Sappho on an Ocean Voyage-Her Course Laid for Cowes.

A. Douglas, sailed yesterday afternoon from her anchorage off Stapleton, Staten Island, en route for Cowes, England. The Sappho is going across under the command of Captain Samuel Greenwood, with Captain Van Wyck as mate, steward, cook and boy, making fifteen on

navigator. She has nine men before the mast, mate, steward, cook and boy, making fifteen on board all told. Vice Commodore Douglas will leave in the Russia, on the 8th of next month, and join the Sappho at Cowes. It is the intention of Mr. Douglas to cruise between England and France, and he will, perhaps, extend his voyage as far as the Baltic. The Sappho does not go across with the intention of entering any of the regatas in English waters, but Mr. Douglas will sail a match if challenged, previded any fair and reasonable terms are offered in relation to time allowace.

The Sappho will probably be absent the greater part of the summer. She got under weigh yesterday afternoon about half-past two o'clock, with mainsail, jib and fying jib sef. There was a light westerly breeze and she moved slowly off on her voyage, closely watched by some few friends of those on board, who waived their handkerchiefs as a parting adieu. Vice Commodore Douglas and Mr. Stanfield stood on the end of the dock at Stapleton and closely followed her movements until, at eleven minutes past three P. M., she disappeared behind the headland at Fort Hamilton and bade goodby to New York harbor. If the breeze holds steady she will be well of land by this morning. The Sappho, with average luck, ought to make the voyage in about eighteen days. She has been completely overhauled, preparatory to this trip, and is rigged under comparatively snug canvass.

The yacht Jennie, lying at Patchogue, was robbed of her compass, clock, beds, and almost everything else. Diligent search discovered them in the catrigged vessel said to belong to a man named George Hubbard. Great indignation prevailed. A committee of citizens posted the following notice in conspicuous piaces:

GEORGE HUBBARD—You leave this village within forty-eight bours. After that time we will not be responsible for your prosperity. By order of the Committee. for your prosperity. By order of the committee. George has two revolvers and a gun, and declares that he will shoot the first man who approaches his

POLITICAL.

THE VIRGINIA LIBERALS.

The Revolt of the Virginia Republicans a Fizzle-A General Backing Down and Backing Out-Stearns Against Walker.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23, 1872. The liberal republican movement here turns out to be nothing short of a fizzle. Nearly all of the leaders, upon the announcement of their names in the local papers, identifying them with it, have crawfished and backed out most ignominiously Judge Alfred Morton denies, in a card this evening that he has anything to do with it or that he ever authorized this mention of his name in connection "On to Cincinnati." He thinks that the difficulties arising between the ins and outs and others who have recently ne disaffected should be settled in the republican party. In fact, all the sorehead republicans who were secretly wire-pullers for the liberal republican movement have become demoralized at the mention of ther names. The friends of Dr. Charles S. Mills, who is absent at New Orleans, deny that he has any sympathy with the movement, and outsiders state that Frankin Stearns goes to

deny that he has any sympathy with the movement, and outsiders state that Frankin Stearns goes to Cincinnati purposely to oppose the nomination of Gilbert C. Walker for the Vice Presidency.

Stearns was one of the true republicans who brought out Walker as the republican candidate fot Governor of this State in 1870, and the record of the latter since that time has been so opposed to the wishes of the party that Stearns feels himself in duty bound to defeat him in any future political aspirations. The meeting to-morrow has been abandoned, as J. W. Lewellyn, one of the liberal movers, alleges, because they did not wish to be annoyed by the federal office-holders and Grant wirepullers in this city. As the programme is understood now, a small delegation of soreheads from this State, self-constituted delegates, numbering not more than fifteen or twenty and representing not more than fifteen or twenty and representing not more than five hundred people in the State, will attend the Cincinnati Convention. Some of them go with honest convictions that reform in the republican party is needed, but a majority will be found to be purely in the interest of some of the many aspirants for the nomination and without any other patriotic object.

THE NORTH DAROLINA LIBERALS.

The Old North State Wide Awake-Progress of the Liberal Movement-Letter from H. H. Helper.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23, 1872. A despatch from Hardle Hagan Helper at Salis bury, N. C., to one of the liberal republican leaders in this city, states that movement in the Old North State has assumed magnificent proportions, not-withstanding the fact that there has been no regular organization. Both liberal republicans and conservatives throughout the State are wide awake to the liberal movement, and their Cincinnati-ward. Especially is this the case since the promugation of the resolutions adopted at the federal officeholders' State Convention at Raleigh last week, endorsing the conduct of the late deposed Governor W. W. Holden for suspending the writ of habeas corpus and arresting a large number of innocent and the most respectable citizens of the State immediately previous to the election in 1870, and who, during the war, in an editorial for his paper, the Raleigh Standard, asked, "Who will plot for the heads of Abe Lincoin and General Scott?" As also the adoption of another resolution recognizing the right of J. C. Abbott to a seat in the United States Senate, who is no more entitled thereto by the voice of the people or by any election than the Man in the Moon. If the Cincinnati Convention shall declare against centre-lization, military usurpation, corruption and incompetency, and declare in favor of one Presidential term, universal amnesty, peace, reunion and reform, no matter as to what candidates, so they are statesmen and true, Morth Carolina will give them 20,000 majority. Mr. J. R. Goodloe, of Warren: Dorsey Battle, of Rocky Mqunt; M. S. Mason, of Raleigh; Lewis Haines, of Davidson, late editor Raleigh Eva, Grant organ; H. H. Helper, the writer, and others will attend the Cincinnati Convention. holders' State Convention at Raleigh last week, en

THE REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

The Cincinnati Convention, Wednesday, May 1-Newspaper Opinions on the Convention.

A Republican Legislator to Lead the New York Delegation. (Washington (April 23) correspondence Boston Post,

The movement toward Cincinnati to attend the Liberal Republican Convention has already comsons will go from this city. From all quarters we have intelligence of the formation of large delegahave intelligence of the formation of large delegations. Obioans report that that State can certainly
be counted against Grant. The same is claimed for
lilinois by citizens of that State recently here, especially if Judge Davis be nominated, or, as some
believe, if Senator Trumbuil be the nominee.
Pennsylvania is counted against Grant, probably
under any circumstances, in view of the disintegrated condition of the republican party in that
State; but the best informed Pennsylvania politicians assert that the State may be relied upon with
certainty for the opposition in case Governor Curtin be nominated for Vice President upon the
liberal ticket. It is stated here to-night that one
of the most prominent republican members of the
New York Legislature will go to Cincinnati at the
head of a delegation from that State, numbering at
least one hundred.

Is the Convention to be a "Short-Lived

Bubble !"
[From the Annapolis Gazette—Grant.] The incongruous elements that are to cempos the Cincinnati Convention, which meets on the 1st of May, are working with a zeal worthy of a of May, are working with a zeal worthy of a better cause. The indications are that it will be a stormy affair. Mr. Belmont, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will take an outside seat of observation, present his demands, and be prepared to make terms on behalf of his Tammany followers, or failing in this, will issue his call for the usual Democratic National Convention at an early day. The chances are, then, that the Cincinnati Convention will be but a short-lived bubble.

The Independent Press of New England in Favor of the Liberal Movement. [From the Boston Herald-independent-April 23.] The political reform movement which is to take definite shape at Cincinnati next month is gaining daily and hourly accessions of strength. The

daily and hourly accessions of strength. The youngest, most active and most thoughtful elements of both parties are either fully engaged in it or looking to it with ardent hope. No thinking man doubts the necessity of a thorough reform in the government and eternal vigilance on the part of the people; and when we hear politicians declaring that the country was never governed so well before, and that there is no occasion for a change, we know that they are not interested in the general welfare of the country, but find the present order of things favorable to their own selfish interests, or that they are so wrapt up in their partisanship that they fail to discern the signs of the times. * * It is high time to attend to the material interests of the country, and to guard our own liberties. This is what the reform movement means, and this, please God, will be achieved by the measures which will be adopted at Cincinnati. The democratic party is dead and buried; the republican party has finished its work and is waiting for its own funeral; the new party which is to succeed to the government will contain the best elements and principles of both the old ones.

tion of Davis. [From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin—democratic-

April 9.

Judge David Davis is out with a statement in correction of something which the correspondents, in default of anything authentic, have been attributdefault of anything authentic, have been attributing to him. The Judge announces that "if the people who seek to bring about a referm in the civil service, who favor amnesty for political effences, a cordial restoration of the Union in all its integrity, the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the honest enfoncement of the laws, hostility to centralization and integrity in the administration of public affairs desire him to represent them as a candidate for the Preside ney, he will accept their nomination." He still avoids committing himself to the tenets of the Labor Reform party, which gave him his allegiance at Columbus. His platform is, it will be seen, identically the platform of those who have called the Cincinnati Convention, and his declaration may be taken as a positive assurance that he would gladly be the candidate of that Convention.

The New Jersey Republicans Alarmed. [From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette (administra-tion), April 23.]

We look with far greater apprehension and solle itude towards Pennsylvania than Cincinnati.

believe the Republican party is threatened with far greater danger from the former than the latter greater danger from the former than the latter source. The political outlook in Pennsylvania is such, indeed, as to arouse our serious fears. * * We earnestly, solicitously enjoin upon the national administration, if it has any influence over the cabal who are so unwisely and disastriously managing the affairs of the republican party of Pennsylvania, to exert that influence in securing compliance with the reasonable demands of the disastisfied and indignant repudiators of the Harrisburg Convention. We firmly believe that upon the success of such an effort depends more than upon all else, the triumphant re-election of President Grant.

The Democracy Aloof and not Responsible. (From the Washington Patriot (anti-administra-

It may now be assumed as certain that the Cincinnatti Convention will be a great success as a Cincinnatti Convention will be a great success as a popular assemblage, and that many States will be represented by prominent and influential Republilicans, who have heretofore been recognized as leaders in that party. There is also little doubt that the original plan of this movement, restricting it to a conference, with certain declarations, and then proposing an adjournment until action at Philadelphia, has been entirely abandoned. The public demanded something more than a barren formality, and the idea has expanded, under that influence, into imposing proportions. Out of this mass meeting a convention of delegates will be organized to nominate candidates for the two highest offices of the republic. * * Individual democrats have, undoubtedly, in the discussion of this now engrossing subject, expressed their preferences among candidates, and doubtless maintained them with whatever reasons they saw fit to urge. These opinions have been sought by liberal republicans from various parts of the country who intend going to Cincinnati for a practical purpose in order to shape their action; but that any combinations have been made, or are intended, to which democrats were or expect to be parties, is entirely untrue in every shape and form. They stand wholly uncomnited, and perfectly free to act after the liberals shall have marked out their course.

Liberal Republican Movement in New

The following resolutions were passed at a liberal republican meeting held in Camden, N. J., on the

Resolved, That while we are republicans, loyal to the principles of the party and reluctant to separate even temporarily from old associates, we are nevertheless American citizens, bound to seek first the good of the country and to be governed at all times by our own conviction of duty.

Resolved, That we share fully in the desire felt by all true republicans and other loyal citizens to secure to the country the legitimate fruits of the war, but we believe that this end can best be attained by a just and liberal treatment of the States lately in rebellion, not by an undue repression of one class and an excessive exalitation of another, but by an impartial and generous policy toward all.

all. Resolved, That the establishment of impartial liberty and equal civil and political rights in these United States will not be completed until by a proclamstion of general annesty, we shall have extended to the whites of the South, as well as the blacks, all the franchises of Ameritizenship. dived. That the cylis resulting from the appointment cust and incompetent men to office, and the tolera-

Resolved, That the evis resulting from the appointment of corrupt and incompetent men to office, and the toleration of a system which permits and encourages the use of federal patronage for the accomplishment of personal and party ends, are so flagrant and are making themselves felt so disastrously upon the political morals and national reputation as to demand immediate and decisive measures for their correction.

Resolved, That the most imperative measure for their correction.

Resolved, That the most imperative measure for the offices of President and Vice President of men whose statesmanship is of the very first order, and whose integrity is so unquestionable and of so high a tone as to forhold the suspicion of their ever abusing their opportunities for evils of personal aggrandizement, or for any other selfsh or unworthy purpose. hid the suspicion of their ever abusing their opportunities for evils of personal aggrandizement, or for any other selfish or unworthy purpose. Resolved, That we hall with satisfaction the call for a national convention of republicaus to be held in Cincinnation the first of May; that we acquiesce fully in the principles therein set forth, and that we hold ourselves ready to do our part towards promoting the ends to be accommissibled. ready to do our part towards accomplished.
Resolved, Tax we call upon all patriotic American citizens, forgetting past differences and actuated by an earnest desire for the common good of our country to join us in fighting to the bitter end the arrogance, the nepotism and the despotism of the present administra-

nepotism and the despotism of the present administra-tion.

Resolved, That whether the Cincinnati Convention nominates B. Gratz Brown, Horace Greeley, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Sunner or any other eminent state-man, whose name and fame are above suspicion, we will rally under that banner till we plant our victorious stand-ard over the dome of the nation's Capitol.

General Spinner's Opinion of the Liberal Movement.

[From the Washington Star, administration.] In regard to the present political crisis, if crisis t may be called, the General says he is amused at the predictions of some timid republicans that if the so-called "liberal republicans" nominate a republican who will be acceptable as a candidate to to the democratic leaders, Grant will be sure to be defeated. In the event of such a nomination General Spinner thinks Grant's chances would be increased, and that he would be certain to receive at least one-third of the votes of the democratic party. "Suppose," says he, "that the hberals put Trumbull in nomination. Very well; Trumbull has been a republican ever since the formation of the party, He has voted the republican ticket from the beginning—for Abraham Lincoln and for almost every republican measure. And how is it with Grant' Why, he voted for James Buchanan and went into the wor as a democrat, and may be claimed as a democrat to-day; that he never left the party, but that the party deserted him. Now, Mr. Trumbull has made a positive record as a republican, and for that reason would be exceedingly distasteful to large proportion of the members of the democratic party, who would of the two evils (as viewed by them) choose the least and vote for Grant, on the so-called "liberal republicans" nominate a re-

by them) choose the least and vote for Grant, on the principle that 'you may break, you may shatter the vase,' &c."

General Spinner states that he is the more con-firmed in this belief for the reason that several prominent democrats have asserted to him that if Grant and Trumbull are the only Presidential can-didates, they shall assuredly vote for the former in preference to the latter.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

As Judged by a German Republican Opponent.

William V. Weber, one of the German republican politicians of this city who preserved a zealous adherence to General Grant's administration, and who are earnest in their efforts in aid of the movement for General Grant's renomination and re-election to the Presidency, delivered a lec-ture last evening at the Union Assembly Rooms, on the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, reviewing and strongly censuring the course of Senator Schurz in his opposition to the course of Senator Schurz in his opposition to the administration. The lecturer admitted that at present Carl Schurz is the most prominent political and national representative of the German element in this country, and that his course and political activity are watched by the Germans with intense interest, but by no means do they as a unit agree with his public conduct; that his opposition to the present republican administration and to the republican party is viewed with delight and approval by the German democrats, while all intelligent German republicans as strongly disapprove and condemn it; that the latter look upon his conduct as inspired by personal ambition, knowing that his eloquent addresses and fine phrases, being based on unsound principles, are for nought. The lecturer, in reviewing at great length the course of Senator Schurz, endeavored to show that he cannot be looked upon as an independent legislator and as a real statesman, but must be regarded as an ordinary politician with an exceedingly dexterous and versatile tongue.

DEMOCRATIC REASONS WHY THE GOVERNOR SHOULD SIGN THE NEW CHARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As a consistent and persistent democrat I most earnestly hope the Governor will sign the new charter, because in May my party will capture the city government. The two factions are prepared to fuse on either James O'Brien or Charles E. Loew, and we shall certainly carry the Board of Aldermen. Thereby we shall have all the city offices again under our full control. But if the election is left until November there is every possibility under the republican machinery and excitement concerning the Fresidential, Congressional and gubernatorial elections, that new democratic feuds might be gotten up and fuller strength for reformers and republicans then brought out. Besides, with so many candidates then running those feuds might intensity. The cumulative voting clause is too small a thing to carp about when democrats consider the great importance of a full party victory in May, at an election uninterfered with by the Congressional Electoral law and the espionage of United States Marshals upon naturalized citizens. This may seem very frank, but it is the truth. Yours, Aldermen. Thereby we shall have all the city

FIRE ON ELEVENTH AVENUE. An Estimated Loss of \$150,000.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, in the three story brick building on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue. It started in the hackling shop of the flax mill, and

It started in the hackling shop of the flax mill, and was caused by the overheating of a quantity of flax undergoing the process of drying. The building, which belonged to A. H. Harte & Co., of 90 White street, was totally destroyed. It is estimated as being worth about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For some time after the fire broke out great apprehension was felt that the flames would extend to other buildings in the vicinity; but fortunately the fire engines arrived in time to prevent the spread of the flames and confine them to the building in which they originated. The place was fully insured in a number of companies. The fire lasted nearly two hours.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on the Marine Court in Session.

Examination and Testimony of Several Witnesses.

What Mr. Leary Has to Say On the Subject of Perjury.

THE PROTEST OF MR. J. D. TOWNSEND The committee of the Bar Association investigating the charges against the Judge of the Marine Court met last evening in their rooms in West Twenty-seventh street. Messrs. Townsend. Olney

and Sewell were present. A number of lawyers,

whose faces are familiar in the Marine Court, were

also present and watched the proceedings with

JOHN A. GODFREY, attorney and counsellor, stated that he came forward in consequence of certain re-ports he had read in the morning papers in which his name was mentioned. He stated that in October, 1870, there was a case—Holdsworth vs. Low—in which he appeared as attorney for the plaintiff. The action was for goods sold and delivered, and he moved before Judge Joachimsen for a reference, and the Judge declined to hear the motion unless a bill of particulars were furnished. The bill of parti-\$1.100. An order was made by Justice Joachimsen. referring the case to Joseph C. Levi, in October, The case was continued from time time, and the referee made a report in favor of the plaintiff, on February 4, 1871, for \$843. The judgment was appealed from on Feb. 6, 1871. The case has been on the calendar evergince and he has been making every effort to have the case brought to trial, but without avail, as both Judge Shea and Judge Joachimsen declined to hear the case on the grounds of being intimately connected with parties interested. Both the judges state that it is a

MATTER OF DELICACY
with them, and they declined to hear the case. In the case of Born against Janosek-Pincas witness was attorney for plaintiff, and commenced the action with an attachment. A motion was made to vacate the attachment, and it came up before Judge Joachimsen, and owing to illness of other counse the case was postponed until the 16th. Shortly after a person named Dinkel produced some affidavits and applied for an order vacating the 18th witness took an inquest before Judge Tracy on the 19th he received an order to show cause why the default should not be opened; on the 24th h received another order to show cause why the order made on the 23d should not be modified; on the 29th the case came before Judge Tracy, and he modified the order of the 23d; the case finally came up before Judge Joachimsen in Part 3, and Judge Joachimsen declined to hear it on grounds of delicacy; he insisted upon a hearing, and finally Judge Joachimsen referred the case to Judge Alker; he has had the onor of being appointed referee seven times, four of which were made by Judge Joachimsen; four of these cases were made by consent of parties and three by the Court; in two of these cases he had been swindled out of his fees. Mr. Godfrey under cross-examination, stated that Mr. Levi had been appointed referee by order of the Court; I was for merly a partner of Judge Joachimsen; our partner-ship ceased siv years ago; Judge Joachimsen is my brother-in-law.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell came forward to testify in

relation to evidence given by Mr. Heywood at the last session of the committee. The case was Barry against the Bowery Savings Bank. Witness gave a long history of the parties connected with the suit and how Mary Casey was in the habit of keepe suit and how Mary Casey was in the habit of keeping several bank accounts—one in her own name,
one in that of herself and husband conjointly, and
one in the name of Mary Casey in trust
for Ellen Barry; at her death Mr. Heywood
claimed the money in trust for Ellen Barry; I.
brought a suit in behalf of Coghlan as administrator in the Superior Court; by consent we agreed
to leave the money in the
BOWERY SAVINGS BANK
as stakeholder; shortly after I received from the
attorneys of the Bowery Savings Bank a notice
that they had been sued by Ellen Barry for
the amount; an order was served on me interpleading Coghlan as administrator, co-dependent

pleading Coghlan as administrator, co-dependent with the Bowery Savings Bank; the case came up in the Marine Court before Judge Curtis; Mr. Heywood argued his case and handed in a brief and the case was left in the hands of the Judge; two days afterwards Judge Curtis decided in my favor, and on the following day I got a certified copy of the order of the Judge and went down to the United States Trust Company and drew the money, which I paid over to my client; a motion was then made by Mr. Heywood against myself and my client to make us pay back that money; the motion came up before Judge Joachimsen, and there were several suits brought to the same effect; finally Mr. Heywood engaged Mr. J. P. Joachimsen as counsel; the case afterwards came up before Judge Tracy, who decided for the defendant; the case is now on appeal. Mr. Campbell, on cross-examination, stated that Judge Curtis treated Mr. Heywood with every courtesy during the hearing of the case, and he had not heard him refuse to take the papers for consideration.

Mr. Thomas B. Odell then came forward and

Judge Cürtis treated Mr. Heywood with every courtesy during the hearing of the case, and he had not heard him refuse to take the papers for consideration.

Mr. Thomas B. Odell then came forward and made the following affidurit:—

**City and County of New York and at present reside at the Coleman House, in said city. The consequence of an article which appeared in one of the daily a newspaper in this city purporting to be daily a newspaper in this city purporting to be daily a newspaper in this city purporting to be daily a newspaper in this city purporting to be daily a newspaper in this city purporting to be daily a newspaper in the city purporting to be daily a newspaper in the city purporting to be daily a newspaper in the city purporting to be daily a new paper of the Bar Association in reterto the Judges of the Marine Court, I deem it but just and proper in me, considering the fact that improper conduct was therein attributed to Judge Curtis, in consequence of him of the partnership of the consequence of Judge Curtis on the fact what is a nember, to briefly that we do with a conditions he became a member. I will state that for more than a year Judge Curtis and I have not been on the fact into Judge Curtis has well with a partnership spoken of, I was introduced to Colonel Gardner, who subsequently became a member of I were attending the tuneral of a mutual ricoid in New Haven, in Connecticut, I think at that time. Mr. Gardner was in partnership with a Mr. Cushing, and that Mr. Mortis Goodhart had an interest in the firm. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gardner removed to Mew York, Triendly feeling thereafter existed between Judge Curtis myself and the different members of Mr. Gardner's firth, and it was suggested to me by Mr. Gardner in Mr. Mortis Goodhart had an interest in the firm. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gardner removed to Mew York, Triendly feeling thereafter existed between Judge Curtis med Interviews, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Mortis Goodhart and an interest in the firm of the partnership with their knowledge. Judge

around; look me straight in the face. Kiss that book. Have you been drinking with the plaintiff this morning? How much has the plaintiff promised to pay you should he get a verdict?" and other questions to that effect. After I had rested my case, Judge Curtis called over one of the officers of the court named Grimes, and placed the plaintiff and witness under the surveillance of this officer, and ordered the door of the court closed so as to prevent them from leaving. After the case had been summed up his Honor charged the jury and they retired. His Honor then called me over, and said, in a familiar way, "I am sorry, Leary, that a young man like you cannot get a more decent case to come into court with, as he considered it a case of blackmail." He then added, "I have aiready put your client and his witness under the charge of an officer, and if the jury should find a verdict in favor of the defendant I shall commit them both, one for perjury and one for suborrantion of perjury." He added that he believed both those men swore false, and in event of the jury finding for defendant he would do all in his power to convict them and send them to State Prison. The jury finding for defendant and witness Earle were then committed and sent to Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of perjury. This case came up on May 6, 1869. The men were committed on the 8th of May. I brought the men down on habeas corpus before Judge Brady. I subsequently brought them before Judge Bedford and acquitted.

Mr. John D. Townsend stated that he appeared on behalf of Judge Durits, and he came forward to state that the Judge begged to coftradict the report that anyboily had represented him before Judge Bedford and acquitted.

Mr. John D. Townsend stated that he appeared on the politic stander in the publication of such allegations whether false or true might do to the party accused. Mr. Townsend hel

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Meeting on Friday Night-Letter and Donation from General Grant-A Good Word from G. W. Curtis.

The meeting on Friday night of the soldiers of the war will doubtless be one of the largest gatherings of the Boys in Blue and their friends. Already the kindest wishes have been expressed from all parts of the country, and there are no fears of the suc cess of the demonstration.

The following letters have been received free

General Grant and G. W. Curtis:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872. }

DEAR SIR—I regret that it will be impossible for me to accept your invitation to be present at the grand soldiers' meeting at Cooper Institute on the 2cth inst. The object to raise funds for the erection of a monument to that great and patriotic soldier, Major General George H. Thomas, and "four thousand Union dead who sleep in Cypress Hill Cemetery," is one that commends itself to every lover of his country. Though I cannot be with you at your meeting, please receive the enclosed check as a very slight expression of my appreciation of its objects. Very truly your obedient servant,

ED. A. PERRY, Secretary, &c.

ED. A. PERRY, Secretary, &c.

ED. A. PERRY, Secretary, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1872.

EDWIN A. PERRY, ESQ., Secretary:—

DEAR SIR—I would most gladly accept your invitation if it were possible, but I cannot escape pressing engagements here. I rejoice at your meeting, and as I write on the anniversary of earlier battles than those in which you and your comrades fought—the anniversary of Lexington and Concord—I remember that the liberty which the Revolutionary soldiers won the Union soldiers have secured to us, with God's blessing, forever, and amid the ample prosperity which gladdens the country, the peace and order and swift growth of every variety of industry; in the presence of the bright promise of the future how gladly should we recall the glorious past, near and far, and own our grateful remembrance of the brave men who died for us! With eloquence and song and flowers, with statues and memorials of every kind, let us keep fresh the thought of those days when the sentiment of duty rose so high in American hearts anothe national life became heroic.

Already the days of the late war seem almost remote. Already there is a half feeling that it is a duty to forget them, iest differences be not healed. But more than ever do we now need the thought of those days to enable us to finish in their own, spirit the work which our brothers in the field begun. Therefore, whatever reminds us and those

I hope sincerely that the success of your meeting may be an earnest that its good purpose will certainly be accomplished. Very truly yours, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

POLITICAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Cowardly Assault in Front of Tam-

Owen Geoghegan and an individual known as "Clipper" Hennessy were arrested last evening by Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, charged with having committed an assault upon Michael McNally, of 437 East Sixteenth street, at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Fourteenth street, opposite Tammany Hall. The trouble between the men arose out of some political difficulty, and those now under arrest took this means,

of settling the quarrel.

It appears that McNally was acting as Inspector. of Enrolment at a bureau on avenue A, on Satur-day and Monday; and, while discharging this duty, he refused to allow some parties to register, as he was under the impression they were not entitled to that privilege. This created a good deal of bad feeling among the rejected men; and as some of them left the office they promised McNally a whipping on the first occasion that presented itself. McNally having some business to transact with the Committee of Seven, sitting at Tammany, Hall, yesterday, went to that building to transact his affairs. He was sent from Tammany Hall up town to hire a hall for the voting to take place today. On returning again to Fourteenth street, and as he was passing up that thoroughfare, a man, whom he says was John O'Connell, alias "Coach," struck him on the back of the head with the butt end of a pistol and knocked him down. Geoghegan, who was standing by, it is alleged, shouted to O'Connell, "Give it to him; that's the way to settle him." Hennessy then Joined in, and the two latter kicked him about the head until he was insensible. While the kicking was going on O'Connell pulled out a pistol and fired three shots at McNally, none of which, however, took effect. The last ball struck him in the side, just over the heart, but passed through his clothing, and only bruised the fiesh over the third rib. After the firing O'Connell rushed down Fourtif avenue, crossed to Broadway, and disappeared into the Eighth ward. When taken up by the police the injured man asked to be taken to Believue Hospital, and his wishes were immediately complied with by Captain Cameron. He had scarcely been fifteen minutes in the hospital when a crowd of about forty friends went to see him. They made a line along the passage way that extended into the ward in which the wounded man was lying. Warden Brennan seeling this, and knowing McNally wanted quiet, took the innermost man by the shoulder and giving him a gentle grip desired them to move. The entire line turned like one man and made for the door. They got into Warden Brennan's office before leaving the building, and had scarcely been there ten minutes before they managed to make up another row and rushed into the office. He arrived just in time to preven to that privilege. This created a good deal of bad feeling among the rejected men; and as some of